UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/264/Add.9
23 March 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 33

# QUESTION OF EQUITABLE REPRESENTATION ON AND INCREASE IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

## Report of the Secretary-General

## Addendum

CONTENTS

Page

REPLIES RECEIVED FROM MEMBER STATES

Kazakhstan ..... 2

## KAZAKHSTAN

[Original: Russian]

[17 March 1994]

1. The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan welcomes the adoption of General Assembly resolution 47/62 of 11 December 1992 on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council. Kazakhstan also welcomes the discussion of comments and proposals on this question which has been initiated in response to a request from the Secretary-General.

2. The unique character of the present moment in world development is creating new opportunities for multilateral mechanisms for coordinating action by States, first and foremost for a forum such as the Security Council. The world's entry into a post-confrontational era, the end of the "cold war", the advent of partnership in place of rivalry and the affirmation of the primacy of law are creating unprecedented opportunities for the full realization of the peace-keeping potential of the Security Council.

3. In recent years, the world community has been witness to truly tangible action in the Security Council. The task at hand, however, is not only to build upon past achievements, but also to raise the Council to a qualitatively new level of international responsibility by fundamentally reorganizing its structures and improving its procedures.

4. Being guided by Article 24 of the United Nations Charter, under which Security Council decisions are taken on behalf of all States Members of the United Nations, Kazakhstan considers it necessary to re-examine Security Council membership with a view to achieving adequate representation of all the geographical groups from which the membership of the United Nations is drawn. Changes in membership on the Security Council could be made as follows:

(a) Germany and Japan, as major economic Powers whose contribution to the cause of world peace and security is widely recognized, should be made permanent members of the Security Council. Moreover, a representative of the group of developing countries should also be made a member. Thus, the number of permanent members of the Council would increase to eight.

(b) The non-permanent membership of the Council should be increased by three States – one each from the three regional groups of developing countries (Asia, Africa and Latin America).

5. The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan welcomes the proposal of Italy on restructuring the Council on the basis of the principle of universality and the granting of equal opportunities to all States. In view of the need for equitable representation of States Members of the United Nations and for the maintenance of an appropriate balance between all members of the Security Council, Kazakhstan views positively the idea of including a group of "semi-permanent" members on the Council, since, in our view, creating such a

group would make it possible to enhance the flexibility and effectiveness of Security Council actions for the welfare of the world community.

6. In view of the fact that the Security Council is a principal organ of the United Nations, it might be useful to strengthen coordination of the Council's activity by the General Assembly by:

(a) Submitting the Security Council's annual reports for subsequent consideration at the General Assembly session;

(b) Holding daily consultations between the Council and the Secretary-General on particularly important issues relating to threats to the security of individual countries, international security and peace throughout the world;

(c) Imparting a more democratic and transparent character to the Council's activities;

(d) Holding wide-ranging consultations between permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council with a view to organizing regular interaction among all the members.

7. Kazakhstan believes that the rule of "great Power unanimity", often called the "veto", does not meet the needs of the changed geopolitical situation in the world. It is Kazakhstan's position that a need exists to work out a democratic decision-making mechanism directed towards guaranteeing that the Security Council functions effectively and takes comprehensively into account the interests of all Member States.

8. The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan hopes that consideration of the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council will proceed in an atmosphere of full mutual understanding and fruitful cooperation among all States Members of the United Nations.

---